

## SECURE FARM NOW

Western Canada Offers Opportunity to the Ambitious.

Fertile Land at Moderate Cost, With Social and Other Advantages That Mean So Much, Will Soon Be Taken Up.

The desire to have a piece of land of one's own is a natural instinct in the heart of every properly developed man and woman. In earlier years, on account of the great areas of land available in the United States, no great difficulty was experienced by any ambitious settler who wished to become his own landholder, but the rapid increase in population, combined with the corresponding rise in the price of land, has completely changed this condition. Land which a generation ago might be had for homesteading, now commands prices ranging to \$100 an acre and over. At such prices it is quite hopeless for the city man with limited capital, to attempt to buy a farm of his own. To pay for it becomes a lifelong task, and the probability is that he will never do more than meet the interest charges. If he is serious in his desires to secure a farm home he must look to countries where there is still abundant fertile land available at moderate cost, and where these lands are to be purchased on terms which make it possible for the settler with small capital to become a farm owner as the result of a few years' labor. He will also want land in a country where the practices of the people are similar to those to which he has been accustomed; a country with the same language, same religion, same general habits of living, with laws, currency, weights and measures, etc., based on the same principles as those with which he is familiar. He wants a country where he can buy land from \$20 to \$40 an acre which will produce as big or bigger crops as those he has been accustomed to from lands at \$100 an acre. He wants this land where social conditions will be attractive to himself and family, and where he can look forward with confidence to being in a few years independent, and well started on the road to financial success.

All these conditions he will find in western Canada. The provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba provide the one and only answer to the land-hungry. The land is there; it is the kind of land he wants; the conditions are as nearly ideal as is possible, and the prices and terms are such that the man of moderate capital has an opportunity not available to him elsewhere. Land values are going to increase, but it will largely depend on how well the soil can be used, and the modern farmer is using it each year to better advantage.

But those who are on the ground and come closest to the heart of the farming sections are convinced that no material decrease in value is in sight. Indeed, they are almost unanimous in believing that we shall see a strong real estate market for fertile land, with prices maintained; and as development and further equipments are added the prices on the open market may be expected to show a further increase as the years go on—up to the limit of income plus what men are willing to pay to possess an attractive home.

Someone once said: "Never sell short on the United States. You will lose every time." And this applies to those who are inclined to believe that the future of farm values is in doubt. The American farmer is going forward, not backward, and the same may be said of the Canadian farmer. —Advertisement.

### This Makes You Tired?

Walker—Did many people attend Mrs. Hill's blowout last night?

Ryder—Oh, yes, it sounded so much like a pistol shot that quite a crowd gathered about.

### RHEUMATISM IS PAIN ONLY, RUB IT AWAY

Instant relief from pain, soreness, stiffness following a rubbing with "St. Jacobs Liniment."

Stop "dosing" rheumatism. It's pain only; not one case in fifty requires internal treatment. Rub soothing, penetrating "St. Jacobs Liniment" right on the "feeder spot," and by the time you say Jack Robinson—out comes the rheumatic pain and distress. "St. Jacobs Liniment" conquers pain! It is a harmless rheumatism liniment which never disappoints and doesn't burn the skin. It takes pain, soreness and stiffness from aching joints, muscles and bones; stops sciatica, lumbago, backache, neuralgia and reduces swelling.

Limber up! Get a small trial bottle of old-time, honest "St. Jacobs Liniment" from any drug store, and in a moment you'll be free from pains, aches and stiffness. Don't suffer! Rub rheumatism away.—Adv.

### Uncle Eben.

"Dar's a difference," said Uncle Eben, "between happiness and pleasure. One is a home song an' de other's mostly jazz."

### When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murine Eye Remedy  
No Smarting—Just Easy Comfort. 50 cents at drugists or mail. Write for Free Book: MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO.

## WILSON DECLARES MAJORITY FAVORS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

President and Taft Speak to Big Audience in New York.

### CRITICS OF COVENANT HIT

Former President Says He's Trying to Find Out What the Monroe Doctrine Means—Woodrow Declares Certain Powers Have Not Observed the Temper of the World.

New York, March 5.—On the eve of his return to Paris President Wilson told an audience of 5,000 persons in the Metropolitan opera house that he was convinced that the majority of the people were in favor of the league of nations.

The league, he asserted, is the only means of assuring permanent peace. It is meant, he said, as a notice to all outlaw nations that they must not attempt any such enterprise as Germany had attempted.

Critics of the covenant, he said, evidently had not observed the temper of the world or the temper of the boys in khaki. "Those boys," he said, "went over there with the feeling that they were sacredly bound to the realization of those ideals."

The president spoke in his usual carefully modulated tones, but now and then, carried away by interest in his subject, raised his voice almost to a shout as he emphasized some telling point. He was frequently interrupted by applause. The audience clearly was in sympathy with him and with his plan for making war impossible in the future.

His opening assertion, "I won't come back till it's over, over there," won the approval of his hearers and he was compelled to halt for more than a minute until the applause had subsided. Throughout, he spoke without reference to notes or manuscript.

There was deafening applause at the conclusion of the speech when the president, speaking of the aims of the conference, said:

"God give us the strength and vision to do it wisely. God give us the privilege of knowing that we did it without counting the cost and because we were true Americans, lovers of liberty and of the right."

Mr. Taft, in his speech, endorsed the president's plans for a league of nations. The practicability of the proposed covenant was explained by Mr. Taft. The boycott, he asserted, would be an effective weapon against any nation refusing to abide by decisions of the league.

The Monroe doctrine, Mr. Taft said, had been subjected to many varying interpretations.

"I have no objection to putting into the covenant of the league a reservation as to the Monroe doctrine if we can only find out what it is."

What the President Said.

The band struck up "Over There" as the president stepped forward to speak.

"My fellow citizens, I accept the intimation of the air just played; I will not come back 'Till it's over, over there." (Applause.) And yet I pray God in the interests of peace and of the world that that may be soon. (Applause.) The first thing I am going to tell the people on the other side of the water is that an overwhelming majority of the American people is in favor of the league of nations. (Applause.) I know that that is true. I have had unmistakable intimations of it from all parts of the country and the voice rings true in every case. I account myself fortunate to speak here under the unusual circumstances of this evening. I am happy to associate myself with Mr. Taft in this great cause. (Applause.) He has displayed an elevation of view and a devotion to public duty which is beyond praise. (Applause.) And I am the more happy because this means that this is not a party issue. (Applause.) No party has the right to appropriate this issue and no party will in the long run dare oppose it. (Applause.)

"We have listened to so clear and admirable an exposition of many of the main features of the proposed covenant of the league of nations that it is perhaps not necessary for me to discuss in any particular way the contents of the document. I will seek rather to give you its setting. I do not know when I have been more impressed than by the conferences of the commission set up by the conference of peace to draw up a covenant for the league of nations. The representatives of fourteen nations sat around that board—not young men, not men inexperienced in the affairs of their own countries, not men inexperienced in the politics of the world—and the inspiring influence of every meeting was the concurrence of purpose on the part of all those men to come to an agreement and an effective working agreement with regard to this league of the civilized world. There was a conviction in the whole impulse. There was conviction of more than one sort. There was the conviction that this thing ought to be done, and there was also the conviction that not a man there would venture to go home and say that he had not tried to do it.

"We have been hearing for all these weary months that this agony of war has tasted of the sinister purpose of the central empires. The Austro-Hungarian empire has gone to pieces and the Turkish empire has disappeared (Applause) and the nations that effected that great result—for it was a result of liberation—are now responsible as the trustees of the assets of those great nations. (Applause.)

"One of the things that the league of nations is intended to watch is the course of intrigue. Intrigue cannot stand publicity and if the league of nations were nothing but a great debating society it would kill intrigue. It is one of the agreements of this covenant that it is the friendly right of every nation a member of the league, to call attention to anything that it thinks will disturb the peace of the world, no matter where that thing is occurring. (Applause.) There is no subject that may touch the peace of the world which is exempt from inquiry and discussion and I think everybody here present will agree with me that Germany would never have gone to war if she had permitted the world to discuss the aggression upon Serbia for a single week. (Applause.) The British foreign office suggested, it is said, that there might be a day or two delay so that the representatives of the nations of Europe could get together and discuss the possibilities of a settlement. Germany did not dare permit a day's discussion. You know what happened."

Outlaw at Large.

So soon as the world realized that an outlaw was at large, the nations began one by one to draw together against her. We know for a certainty that if Germany had thought for a moment that Great Britain would go in with France and with Russia she never would have undertaken the enterprise, and the league of nations is meant as a notice to all outlaw nations that not only Great Britain but the United States and the rest of the world will go in to stop enterprises of that sort. (Applause.) And so the league of nations is nothing more nor less than the covenant that the world will always maintain the standards which it has now vindicated by some of the most precious blood ever spilt. (Applause.) The liberated peoples of the Austro-Hungarian empire and of the Turkish empire call out to us for this thing. It has not arisen in the council of statesmen. Europe is a bit sick at heart at this very moment, because it sees that statesmen have had no vision and that the only vision has been the vision of the people. (Applause.) Those who suffer, see. Those against whom wrong is wrought know how desirable is the right and the righteous. The nations that have long been under the heel of the Austrian, that have long covered before the German, that have long suffered the indescribable agonies of being governed by the Turk, have called out to the world, generation after generation, for justice, for liberation, for succor; and no cabinet in the world has heard them. Private organizations, pitying hearts, philanthropic men and women have poured out their treasures in order to relieve these sufferings; but no nation has said to the nations responsible, 'You must stop; this thing is intolerable, and we will not permit it.' (Applause.) And the vision has been with the people.

"My friends, I wish you would reflect upon this proposition: The vision of what is necessary for great reforms has seldom come from the top in the nations of the world. It has come from the need and the aspiration and the self-assertion of great bodies of men who meant to be free. (Applause.) And I can explain some of the criticisms which have been leveled against this enterprise only by the supposition that the men who utter the criticisms have never felt the great pulse of the heart of the world. (Applause and cheers.)

Scorches Certain Senators.

"And I am amazed, not alarmed, but amazed (applause) that there should be in some quarters such a comprehensive ignorance of the state of the world. (Applause.) These gentlemen do not know what the mind of men is now. Everybody else does. (Laughter.) I do not know where they have been closeted; I do not know by what influences they have been blinded, but I do know that they have been separated from the general currents of thoughts of mankind. (Applause.) And I want to utter this solemn warning, not in the way of a threat; the forces of the world do not threaten, they operate (applause). The great tides of the world do not give notice that they are going to rise and run; they rise in their majesty and overwhelming might and those who stand in the way are overwhelmed. Now the heart of the world is awake and the heart of the world must be satisfied. Do not let yourselves suppose for a moment that the uneasiness in the populations of Europe is due entirely to economic causes or economic motives; something very much deeper underlies it all than that. They see that their governments have never been able to defend them against intrigue or aggression and that there is no force of foresight or of prudence in any modern cabinet to stop war. And therefore they say: 'There must be some fundamental cause for this, and the fundamental cause they are beginning to perceive to be that nations have stood singly or in little jealous groups against each other, fostering prejudice, increasing the danger war, rather than concerning measures to prevent it; and that if there is right in the world, if there is justice in the world, there is no reason why nations should be divided in the support of justice (applause)."

## STOPS INCREASED PAY MEASURE

JUDGE OF CIRCUIT COURT ADVISES MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE.

### WOULD SAVE STANE MONEY

Opposes Further Increase for Judges, Stenographers or Reporters, As Taxpayers Are Now Weary of Burdens.

Jefferson City, Mo.

Circuit Judge E. P. Dorris, who presides over the Twentieth Judicial District, composed of Shannon, Howell, Oregon and Carter counties, has written a letter to the members of the legislature opposing the proposed measures increasing the salaries of circuit judges, court stenographers, reporters and probate judges. He declared that the judges and stenographers should call a halt.

Judge Dorris declared that if the measure increasing the salary of the judges from \$3,200 to a year to \$4,700 is passed, the expenses of \$1,200 a year for judges should be cut out. He said that if the expense clause remains it should include only actual expenses.

The judge further declared that all the proposed increases for salaries for judges and stenographers will cause only additional hardships to be carried by litigants and taxpayers. The changing of the office of probate judge from a fee basis to a straight salary, out of proportion to the fees received by the office, will create an issue with the taxpayer, who must foot the bills.

The new measure for court stenographers does not limit the expenses of this branch of public officials, and will cause an additional expense of \$80,000 for the biennial period, said the judge.

Judge Dorris further stated that it might require heroism to throw one's self into the breach to protect the doctrines of democracy, but he was ready to make the sacrifice.

Under the measure increasing the salary of the circuit judges of the state the additional expense will run to \$114,000 for the two year period.

### After Compensation Bill.

Declaring itself against social insurance and representing a communication from Representative H. K. Wagner in which he said that the 26 new amendments to the workmen's compensation bill vitally changes the character of the bill, the chamber of commerce of St. Louis has resumed its fight on the measure which is now before the legislature.

In a letter to Wagner, Jackson Johnson, president of the chamber of commerce, says that the amendments simply change the verbiage of the bill, and in no way affect the nature of the bill. He said the bill will still provoke litigation with resulting detriment to the workmen.

The chamber of commerce has been fighting the bill on account of its loosely drawn character, faulty wording, and litigation inviting phrases, and contends that it carries such drastic provisions as to make it the most costly compensation law in the nation.

### Fight on Fire Marshal Law.

Proposed legislation of importance to every person in the state carrying fire insurance, and to insurance companies doing business in the state, were considered at a public hearing before the senate fire insurance committee, which had before it the bill creating the office of fire marshal, and another bill which created a standard form of insurance policy.

The measures have the approval of State Insurance Superintendent Harty and were supported by representatives of insurance companies, by insurance agents and by representatives of several business organizations.

The opposition came from Thomas T. Fauntleroy and Charles M. Hay, both attorneys of St. Louis.

### Stenographers Benefited.

The senate committee on judiciary reported favorably the bill increasing the pay of court stenographers in St. Louis and Kansas City. They will receive \$3,000 per year and get an increase of 10 to 15 cents per hundred words for transcripts, while court stenographers in the rural districts will also get a substantial increase in pay as well receiving a better price for transcripts. This class of officials has long been underpaid, according to the advocates of the bill. The measure will probably pass.

### To Regulate Charge for Power.

The senate committee on private corporations reported favorably a bill by Senator Gardner intended to settle a question as to the power of the Missouri public service commission over the rates charged the United Railways and the big light and power companies for current generated at Keokuk. While members of the commission believe it now has the power, there has been some uncertainty because the current was generated in another state. The bill would set aside any unfair contracts.

### Hard Fight On Compensation.

Steps for a closer alliance and a more determined opposition to the workmen's compensation bill, which was reported favorably by the house committee, have been taken by legislative representatives of Missouri labor employers and liability insurance companies, in an effort to defeat the bill when it comes up for engrossment this week.

The opposition, under the direct charge of Attorney John C. Hall, a St. Louis man, made a fight before the committee to obtain the adoption of a substitute bill which would be more favorable to employers, but the bill reported is the labor union bill, with amendments which have not materially change it from the form prepared by the labor organizations of the state.

It appeared until a few days ago that a substitute would come from the committee, but extreme efforts put forth by these representatives kept the bill intact, and those who favored employers found themselves outvoted.

One of the strong influences which will be brought to bear against the measure will come from the insurance interests, which will be absolutely prohibited from writing liability insurance in Missouri if the bill becomes a law. The measure as reported, requires that all employers must insure their liability under a state-managed insurance fund.

So far the employers' organization has stood with the insurance companies in demanding that, under a compensation law, the employers shall be given the right to choose between regular insurance companies and a state-managed fund.

The employers object to a maximum of \$30 a week which the bill provides shall be paid for injuries. They seek a maximum of \$12 per week.

They also object to the provision giving the employee the right to select his own physician, contending that this feature is apt to lead to fraud on the companies.

It is said there is a bill ready to be introduced in the senate which will meet most of the objections of both sides.

### Carfare Cut Planned.

Speaking in defense of the Missouri public service commission before the house judiciary committee and in connection with the 6-cent rates granted to the St. Louis and Kansas City street car systems, W.G. Busby, the chairman of the commission, said it is the purpose of the commission to reduce the rates as soon as the operating expenses of the companies would permit. He would not venture a guess as to how soon that might be.

The question under discussion before the committee was the proposal to deprive the public service commission of the power to set aside rate contracts and vest in the cities themselves that power. A similar hearing was held before the senate judiciary committee.

### Ask a Higher Tax Rate.

Many of the smaller cities of the state where dramshops are now licensed are sending bills to their representatives in the legislature asking for a higher rate of taxes after the dramshop revenue ceases.

A good many of these cities must apply to the legislature for authority to levy more municipal taxes, and those tardy about this matter will find their city treasuries short along about the first of July.

Not only are the smaller cities going to be directly affected, but counties where licenses have been heretofore issued will suffer similar losses. Added revenue for each county must be found.

### Would Raise Pay.

A bill providing for a constitutional amendment that would raise the pay of legislators to \$1,000 a year instead of the present \$5 per day, was introduced in the house by Job of Nowaday. The bill also provides for two sessions of the legislature beginning in January every two years, the final session to be held 30 days after the adjournment of the first. The bills are to be introduced at the first session, discussed, digested and passed at the second. Thirty dollars for postage and mileage are provided as now.

### To Greet Soldiers.

The senate adopted a concurrent resolution providing for a committee from the general assembly to meet and welcome the soldiers of the 35th Division on their return to Missouri. This division is composed of former Missouri and Kansas National Guard regiments. It is expected to leave France in April. The resolution was offered in the senate by Glick of Holt, and in the house by Razovsky of St. Louis.

This resolution is approved by the governor.

The legislature has agreed unanimously to report favorably the bill for the Australian secret ballot. Both Democrats and Republicans are supporting the measure, which was framed by the Citizens' League of Kansas City. Only two other states in the Union are without this form of ballot.

### Game Bill on Calendar.

Petitions asking for the enactment of the new fish and game law providing a combination license, are piling up on the senate. So burdensome is this flood of petitions that McGruder secured a suspension of the rules and had the bill placed on the informal calendar, where it may be called up at any time.

A new measure, carrying out the idea of providing land for soldiers, has been sent to engrossment in the senate. It help soldiers and sailors to secure farms.

## DANDRUFF MAKES HAIR FALL OUT

A small bottle of "Danderine" keeps hair thick, strong, beautiful.

Girls! Try this! Doubles beauty of your hair in a few moments.



Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine for a few cents at any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine.—Adv.

### How Money Grows.

A wealthy man in New York willed to his nephew the "savings bank account opened in 1820 by my grandfather when he was a boy, by a deposit of \$5, which now, by the addition of interest only, amounts to \$479.37."

### Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

### Mean Rejoinder.

Mrs. Benham—"Some women suffer in silence." Benham—"If they keep silent they certainly suffer."

Good health cannot be maintained where there is a constipated habit. Garfield Tea overcomes constipation. Adv.

### Rarely So.

"What can that actress do in musical comedy?"

"It isn't that—it's what she can undo!"

## HOW MRS. BOYD AVOIDED AN OPERATION

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well."

"My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles."

so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. MARIE BOYD, 1421 5th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Sometimes there are serious conditions where a hospital operation is the only alternative, but on the other hand so many women have been cured by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after doctors have said that an operation was necessary—every woman who wants to avoid an operation should give it a fair trial before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

If complications exist, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of many years experience is at your service.